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ANNIVERSARIES.

Condensed from the New-York Observer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-YORK SOUTHERN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The fourteenth anniversary of the New-York Sunday School Union, commenced on Tuesday the 11th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Castle garden, where were present the superintendents, the teachers, and about 10,000 scholars. The officers, managers, visiting committees, clergymen, citizens, &c. assembled at the city-hall, at the same hour, and moved in procession to the garden. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Phelps; an address was given by Rev. B. Rice; several hymns were sung, and the exercises at the garden closed with the doxology.

In the evening, the Society, in connexion with the New-York Southern Sunday School Union, assembled at the middle Dutch church. Gerard Beekman, president of the Southern Union, presided, in the absence of Dr. Miller, president of the New-York City Union. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Knox, was followed by the reading of the annual report of the managers, and by the subjoined resolutions, moved and seconded by the following gentlemen, of different evangelical denominations: Rev. Dr. Cox, presbyterian, and Rev. C. G. Summers, baptist: Rev. T. Strong, reformed Dutch, and F. W. Porter, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the American S. S. Union:—

Resolved, That the reports just read, be adopted, and circulated by the managers of the respective Societies.

Resolved, That this meeting hails, with no ordinary pleasure, the formation of the Southern Sunday School Union; that they gratefully acknowledge the favour of God, in succeeding their operations in the Sunday school cause, and cordially recommend them to the liberal patronage of the christian community.

The gentlemen above named addressed the meeting, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. Maclay, of the baptist church.

Abstract of the First Annual Report of the Southern Sunday School Union.

This Union, formed by delegates in November, 1828, embraces the counties of *Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, New-York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange*, and *Rockland*.—Auxiliaries have been formed or organised in all the counties. Previous to this organisation, there was in the whole county of Richmond, but one school; and in that of Kings, there were schools in but three settlements. The cause now flourishes in both these counties, through the acceptable labours of an agent.

Queens' county Society report, out of 204 teachers, 88 that are hopefully pious, ten of whom have made profession during the past year. In one school, ten scholars are reported as having become hopeful subjects of grace.

Dutchess county reports thirty schools; in one of which, "six teachers, it is believed, have recently experienced a change of heart; while several of the scholars are either rejoicing in hope, or anxiously inquiring the way of salvation."

Orange county reports sixty-four schools. Forty-four teachers, and seventy-four scholars, have professed religion during the past year. Two agents have been employed in this county.

Returns from some of the counties are imperfect, though the field has in some measure been brought into cultivation.

An instance is mentioned, of the happy death of a scholar aged 13, who gave cheering evidences of piety.

Sunday school libraries have been considered very important. In some cases, all the families of a town or district, have been solicited to contribute for the purpose. An instance is mentioned, of all the families of a village, except three, becoming cheerful contributors. In two of the three houses ardent spirits were sold, and in the third, the father of the family was intoxicated.

The whole number of schools reported, as in connexion with the Southern Union, is 206; of which 70 are new schools. The whole number of scholars is 21,188. The whole number of teachers has not been reported; but it is ascertained that 220 teachers, and 175 scholars, have become hopefully pious during the past year. The number of volumes belonging to the libraries of the schools reported, is 19,207.

It appears from the Treasurer's report, that the receipts for the past year amount to $1,076, and the expenditures to $1,129.62, leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, of $53.62.

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CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The second anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the Murray-street church, and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, a large and highly respectable meeting was convened. The report, which abounded with interesting facts, was read by Rev. Mr. Leavitt; after which the meeting was addressed in a very able and impressive manner by Dr. Hosack, of this city, Hon. Judge Dagget, of Connecticut, and Rev. Dr. Fiske, principal of the Wesleyan Seminary at Wilbraham, Mass. It was gratifying to witness these distinguished men, representing the three learned professions, and belonging to three different denominations of Christians, united in advocating the principle of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, a principle which lies at the foundation of the temporal and spiritual prosperity of our city. E. Lord, Esq. presided at the meeting.

Abstract of the First Annual Report.

This Society, formed about one year ago, through the exertions of Rev. Mr. Hewit, has for its object the promotion of temperance, "solely by the exhibition of facts, the persuasion of argument, and the force of example." Three thousand copies of a printed address were circulated in the city, as explanatory of the objects and views of the Society. The committee followed up this distribution with 1000 of the second report of the American Temperance Society, 500 of an "address to physicians," by the late Mr. Christmas, and 2000 copies of an address to dealers in ardent spirits. Several printed documents of this Society, which were sent to London a year ago, were republished in that metropolis, and these, it is believed, are leading to the prosecution of similar efforts across the Atlantic.

After the first quarterly meeting, a circular was addressed to the clergymen of the city, requesting that two or more lectures be held every Sabbath evening on the subject of temperance. The plan was prosecuted for six weeks, till about fourteen ministers of different denominations were heard on the subject.

The establishing of an anniversary last year had its influence. Previously to the second quarterly meeting, a condensed history of the temperance reformation was published in several of the daily papers. In anticipation of the scenes of the 4th of July, 3000 copies of a handbill tract were distributed with good effect. Two of the monthly distributions of the New-York City Tract Society, have thrown 30,000 copies of Dickerson's appeal, and 30,000 copies of Kittredge's address, before the citizens.

There are now twenty auxiliary societies, embracing the young, the mechanics, the members of particular religious societies,&c. amounting in all, to nearly three thousand members, pledged to entire abstinence.

The receipts of the Society have amounted to $852.75, and the expenditures to $885.35, leaving a balance of $32.60 due to the Treasurer.

In answer to questions addressed to them in a circular letter by the committee, a number of the principal mechanics unitedly testify, that the consumption of liquor is greatly diminished among them. Formerly it was a general practice for masters to furnish liquor daily to all who were in the shop.—Now there are many who do not permit the use of ardent spirits in their shops, and he who is detected in drinking secretly is dismissed as promptly as if he had stolen. The wretched custom of treats and forfeits is going into disuse.

The social customs of our citizens in regard to drinking have greatly changed since the formation of this Society. It is believed to be very unusual now, for respectable persons to offer ardent spirits to their friends. At the last new year's entertainments, mild drinks were almost universally substituted for ardent spirits. The keepers of our public hotels and boarding houses find the consumption of brandy at table greatly reduced. At several public festivals celebrated during the year no spirituous liquors were provided.

The reform has been great among seamen; and at the garrison upon Governor's Island it embraces nearly every person.

In regard to the traffic in spirituous liquors, the following facts are ascertained. The quantity of domestic spirits inspected in this city in 1827, was 93,310 casks; in 1829, 111,504; and in 1829, 79,913, being 31,591 casks less than the preceding year, and 29,994 less than the average of the two previous years.

By a statement from the Collector, it appears, that the quantity of distilled spirits imported in 1827, was 2,056,729 gallons; in 1828, 2,925,705; in 1829, 1,695,868; being 1,229,937 gallons less than the preceding year, and 795,354 less than the average of the two preceding years. The exports of foreign liquors in 1824, was 126,534 gallons; in 1828, 186,894; and in 1829, 428,775; leaving for this market, in 1827, 1,930,205 gallons; in 1828, 2,738,811; and in 1829, only 1,267,093, being a diminution from the preceding year of 1,471,718 gallons, and from the average of the two years, 1,066,413.

From this it appears, that the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New-York market, for domestic consumption, has been 1,471,718 gallons—worth about as many dollars! and being a falling off of more than 53 per cent. Of domestic spirits the diminution has been about two millions of gallons, worth at first cost about 250,000 dollars, making a saving to the country of more than a million and a half of dollars. What a pittance to this is the cost of our Society—800 dollars!

The report contains many other interesting statements, embraced in letters of physicians, merchants, members of the bar, mechanics, and other classes of citizens, to whom the committee addressed their circular soliciting information. They are so voluminous, that we cannot at present attempt even an abstract.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fourteenth anniversary of this Society was held on Thursday, A. M. of the 13th inst. and at the middle Dutch church; the President, Col. Varick, in the chair. The exercises commenced with reading the last chapter of Revelations, which was followed with an address from the President. Letters of apology for absence from the meeting, were read from the Ex-President Adams, Governor Morrell, of New-Hampshire, Hon. J. C. Smith, of Connecticut, Hon. Charles Marsh, of Vermont, Robert Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, and Joseph Nourse, Esq. of the District of Columbia.

These were followed by the reading of the reports, and by the adoption of the subjoined resolutions, as moved and seconded severally by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Dr. Lansing, and W. T. Dwight, Esq: Rev. Dr. Phillips, and Rev. Professor Goodrich: Rev. Mr. Tyng, and R. Wilkinson, Esq: Rev. M. Cone, and Rev. Dr. M'Auley:—

Resolved, That the report of the managers be adopted and published under their direction.

Resolved, That whilst the Society offer their sincere thanks to God, for the smiles of his Providence, which they have experienced during the past year, in the prosecution of their labours for multiplying and distributing the scriptures, they are constrained to urge upon the friends of the institution, the necessity of providing more effectually for the completion of the great object, undertaken at the last anniversary, of furnishing every destute family in the United States with a copy of the bible.

"*Resolved*, That whilst the Society are zealously engaged in supplying the wants of the inhabitants of their own country, they esteem it a distinguished honour and privilege, to be permitted to co-operate with kindred institutions in this and in other countries, in procuring the holy scriptures to be translated into every language, and distributed in every region, of the habitable globe.

"*Resolved*, That the Society, being deeply impressed with the importance of the objects which they have in view, and the shortness of the time, in which, in the ordinary course of Providence, they will be permitted to labour for their accomplishment, solemnly pledge themselves to make further efforts for carrying into effect the great ends of their association."

Abstract of the Report.

The death of Hon. Bushrod Washington, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, and of Col. Rutgers, one of the managers, has occurred during the past year. Chief Justice Marshall has accepted of an appointment in the place of Mr. W. with expressions of great regard for the institution.

The receipts for the past year, have been $170,057, viz: $68,796 in payment of books sold; $18,441 from legacies; $43,159 to aid the general supply; $14,966 from other sources, except loans; loans $20,800. If we deduct the receipts from the loans, the income of the past year is $149,267. The receipts from donations and legacies have been more than double that of the year preceding, and the income also from the sale of books has been considerable, but notwithstanding this augmented income, such have been the expenditures of the year that the Society is now in debt, as stated, for borrowed money to the amount of $20,800. This debt has been incurred on account of the peculiar circumstances in which the Board have been placed the past year. The resolution of the last anniversary, to attempt the supply of the whole country with the bible in the course of two years, made it necessary that a large stock should be at once prepared. Money was, therefore, borrowed, presuming that outstanding debts would soon be paid, and liberal contributions made, and thus the debt of the Society be liquidated. Had the money due from auxiliaries been paid in, as fully as was anticipated, the Society, with the donations received, would have been free from debt or nearly so. The Board hope that those societies still in debt for books, will take early measures to pay the same. The money now due from this source is $46,984.41, about one third of the entire capital of the institution.

The amount received from legacies, as has been stated, is $18,442. Of this sum $10,000 were from the estate of John F. Marsh, of Eastchester, N. Y. and $7000 from the estate of John Withington, of the city of New-York, both of the baptist denomination. These legacies have been of essential aid to the Board, in their straitened circumstances, in carrying on their operations.

Among the donations is one of $1000 from the Philadelphia Bible Society, which is not auxiliary. This Society has in the course of the last three years supplied all the destitute families of Pennsylvania with the bible, and instead of being exhausted by its benevolent labours, is now led to aid the destitute in other portions of the Union.

The number of bibles and testaments printed or purchased in the course of the year is 308,000, viz. English bibles, 229,500; English testaments, 74,750; Spanish bibles, 2000; Gospel of Luke in Seneca, 750; German testaments purchased, 1000.

Plates for a new minion bible for general circulation, and also for a new nonpareil bible for Sunday schools, have recently been cast, so that books from them will soon be ready for circulation.

The books issued in the course of the year, amount to 238,583, being an increase of 38,461 over the issues of the preceding year, and making an aggregate since the formation of the Society, of 1,084,980 copies. Of those issued the past year, 130,254 were entire bibles, and 93,206 entire testaments. Of the issues of the past year, 195,210 were on sale, and 43,373 gratuitously distributed. Of those gratuitously distributed, 23,700 were entire bibles.—Most of the gratuitous issues have been for the supply of the western and newly settled parts of the southern states. No application for books has been refused during the year, where there was evidence that they were needed, and would be faithfully distributed. As explorations have been but recently commenced in most of the destitute settlements, the applications for assistance have not been as numerous, by any means, as may be anticipated the coming year. A large stock of books has been prepared and now ready for distribution wherever they may be truly needed. Such, too, are now the facilities for printing and binding, that almost any quantity which may be required, can be prepared during the coming year, in case means are *seasonably* provided.

In relation to the important resolution adopted at the last anniversary, the Board, though not without fear, have still strong hopes of seeing it carried into effect.

In the states of *New-Jersey, Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*, the work is already accomplished. In the six *New-England* states, and in the state of *New-York*, the supply is so far effected, that a few months may and probably will cause its completion. In *Virginia*, twelve agents are now in the service of the State Society; about eighteen counties have already been supplied, and strong expectations are entertained that the remainder will also be supplied before the next anniversary.

In the other states, and in the territories, the work is less forward, but many extensive districts have been supplied, and almost every where much preparatory labour has been performed, and the Board think that the work of supplying all the destitute families in the United States with the bible, within two years from May last, is still practicable, if the friends of the institution will all cooperate. With prompt and energetic effort on the part of all, the means can be raised, and the books can be printed and distributed. And the Board wish it to be distinctly understood, that without great effort both on the part of the older states and the new, the work cannot be done. If many of those societies which have purchased books on credit, do not pay for them within a few months, the work cannot be done. If those societies which have pledged donations, do not in some good measure redeem their pledges, the work cannot be done. If those counties which are yet to be supplied, do not enter on the supply at once, the work cannot be done. The great danger as to the failure in this enterprise is from "the thief of time," procrastination. Conquer this enemy and the work is done—every family has its bible by May, 1831.

Owing partly to the peculiar circumstances abroad, and partly to the "special effort" at home, the distribution has been less than usual in foreign countries. As to South-America, the distracted state of political affairs, the prejudices of the Catholics in reference to the apocrypha, &c. have served in some respects to limit the Society's operations. Yet something has been done.

In Mexico, at the instance of an American gentleman in the employment of the government of Chihuahua, one of the Mexican states, a vote was passed by the legislature, ordering that 300 copies of the Spanish testament which had been sent to him for distribution, should be equally divided among the principal schools of the state, five copies to each school. This gentleman designs to undertake the formation of a Bible Society in Chihuahua, and states that he has some encouragement of success.

In Colombia, and in Buenos-Ayres, the cause has made a little progress. Rev. Mr. Torrey, an American resident at the latter place, has issued an able address to the inhabitants, on the importance of putting the scriptures in the hands of the common people.

A thousand copies of the gospel of Luke, have been published in the language of the Seneca Indians—Mr. Harris' translation.

Greece.—From the Rev. Jonas King, and the Rev. Mr. Robertson, missionaries in Greece, who were authorised by the Board to purchase modern Greek testaments of the British and Foreign Bible Society, many interesting accounts have been received. Their letters exhibit a demand for the word of life in that afflicted country, which cannot but affect the heart of every friend of the bible cause. These gentlemen, as well as Rev. Messrs. Temple, Brewer and Anderson, are anxious that the Board should take early measures to prepare plates for the modern Greek testament. This the Board are resolved to do, so soon as it can be ascertained which of the several existing versions they can with most propriety follow. Rev. Dr. Milnor, our Foreign Secretary, has been requested to ascertain this, during his present visit to England, and as soon as satisfactory advices are received, the Board intend, without delay, to publish a large edition.

Burman Empire and Ceylon.—In the last report it was mentioned, that an appropriation of $200 had been made to the Board of Baptist Missions, for the purpose of publishing the scriptures in the Burman language. This money has been remitted; with fervent prayers to God that he will open a wide and effectual door for the reception of his truth. A far greater sum might be advantageously sent into the field, were it in the power of the Board to furnish it. In Ceylon also, funds are solicited by the missionaries, to aid in printing the scriptures in the Tamul tongue into which they have been translated.

Sandwich Islands.—More than 14,000 copies of the gospel of Luke have been forwarded to the Sandwich islands during the past year. Other parts of the holy scriptures have been translated into the Hawaian tongue, and other parts still are in a course of translation by the American missionaries resident at the islands. It is believed from authentic sources, that among the population of those islands there are now not less than 30,000 readers, most of whom would receive and study the sacred oracles if put in their hands.

Canton and the Asiatic Islands.—To the American Seamen's Friend Society have been presented a quantity of bibles in the English, Spanish and Dutch languages, for the purpose of distribution by Rev. David Abeel, whom they have sent as a missionary to seamen at the port of Canton, in China.

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AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The fourteenth anniversary of the American Education Society was celebrated in the brick church, on Thursday evening, May 13th. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. Rice. The annual report was then read. Appropriate resolutions were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen, viz. Rev. Charles B. Storrs, Rev. Mark Tucker, Rev. Dr. Edwards, Rev. Wm. Wisner, of Ithaca, and Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, who severally addressed the meeting.

ABSTRACT OF THE 14TH ANNUAL REPORT.

Whole number assisted during the Year.

During the first eleven years of the history of the Society, ending in May, 1826, *five hundred and forty-one* young men were assisted. The following is the number aided in each year since, viz: in the year ending May, 1827, 156; May, 1828, 300: May, 1829, 404; May, 1830, 524.

From this it appears that nearly as many were aided during the last year, as in the first eleven years of the operations of the Society. The young men aided during the past year have been connected with nine theological seminaries, 19 colleges, and 66 academies; in all, *ninety-four institutions*. Five have pursued study under private instructors, and 165 have been cases of new applicants, not before patronised.

Number licensed during the Year.

Fifty-five have been licensed, or are about being licensed; of these, 20 were members of theological classes that graduated in 1829, and 35 are members of the present senior classes in various theological seminaries. Each has pursued theological studies for three years, and with scarce an exception, has had a regular collegiate education.

Patronage withdrawn.

In consequence of information communicated to the Board, patronage has been withdrawn, during the year, from *ten* young men. Three have been stricken from the list for unchristian, and one for grossly immoral conduct. One has been suspended for walking contrary to the christian profession; three for resisting the lawful authority of their instructors; and three have been either dropped entirely, or suspended for deficiency in talent and scholarship.—The Board have also had occasion to express their strong disapprobation of the conduct of another young man, who was induced to seek to obtain ordination before he was fitted for college, without communicating his intentions to this Board.

Three young men have been dismissed; two, to other education societies; and one, on account of needing no further assistance; and one has been removed by death.

Amount of Earnings.

The following statement contains the report for four successive years:—The amount of earnings reported for the year ending May, 1827, was $4,000; May, 1828, $5,149; May, 1829, $8,728; May, 1830, $11,010: Total, $28,887. Thus it appears that the young men under the patronage of the Society, have, during the last four years, actually earned, in various ways, and appropriated to their own support, the sum of $28,887. The average amount earned, the last year, by 372 young men, who reported the fruits of their various exertions, is something over twenty-eight dollars each. Would it have been wise to burden the christian public with this additional tax, by increasing the amount of appropriations; since it has been obtained, with so much greater advantage, by the personal efforts of the young men themselves?

Receipts and Expenditures.

From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that the whole amount of receipts during the year ending the 30th April, is $30,910.14; of this sum there have been received on account of permanent scholarships, $4,699.54, leaving the amount for current use received during the year, $26,010.60. The expenditures in the mean time, have amounted to $34,797.89. The excess of the expenditures over the receipts, is therefore $8,787.29. To this sum is to be added the debt of the Society, at the last annual meeting, amounting to $6,402.97; and the entire deficiency in the funds will be found to be $15,190.26. The cause of this deficiency is owing to the rapid increase of applications for aid within three years past, without a corresponding increase of efforts to obtain funds. The amount of appropriations to young men for the year ending May, 1827, was $8,652; May, 1828, $10,485; May, 1829, $19,009; May, 1830, $28,522.

Money refunded.

A portion of the receipts of the year, consists of money refunded by former beneficiaries. The income from this source for obvious reasons is small at present. The following sums have been refunded since the system of entire loan was adopted in 1826; a larger sum may be expected in future years; for the year ending May, 1827, $90; May, 1828, $816; May, 1829, $830.91; May, 1830, $1,087.84. Total, $2,824.45.

General Permanent Fund.

The whole amount of this fund at the last quarterly meeting was $26,842.35. The Board, taking into view the great demands upon the treasury at the present time, and having ascertained that a part of the fund was still subject to their disposal, directed that $6,842.35, be transferred to the current fund. By this measure, the general permanent fund of the Society is reduced to $20,000, and the debt of the Society is by the same operation, reduced to $8,347.91.

Agencies.

Three agents have been employed in New-England, and one of them, Rev. Wm. Cogswell, has recently received an appointment as General Agent of the Society, and he is expected to continue his labours for a longer period. Another agent, Rev. Ansel R. Clark, has been successfully labouring on the Western Reserve, in the state of Ohio. By his efforts, the Western Reserve Branch of the American Education Society has been formed. In addition, several other agents have been employed during the year, in different parts of the country. Rev. William Patton, Secretary of the Presbyterian Branch, was employed for several weeks, in the western part of New-York. Several agents have also been employed in Massachusetts, in aid of auxiliary societies.

Western Agency.

A board of agency has been established during the past year, at Cincinnati, to superintend the operations of the Society in the western states, and Rev. Franklin Y. Vail appointed Secretary. Mr. Vail entered upon his labours in November last. From *fifty to one hundred young men*, it is expected, will soon commence a course of study. Very liberal contributions have been made to support them, especially by a number of churches in Cincinnati. Mr. Vail states in a letter just received, that "twelve temporary scholarships have been secured in the city, and hopes that the number will be increased to fifteen in a few days, and ultimately to twenty."

Operations of Branch Societies.

The number of Branch Societies is *seven*; four are confined to an equal number of states in New-England; the Presbyterian Branch conducts its operations in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; one is in the northern part of Ohio, and one in the state of Indiana. The operations of the Society, in other portions of the United States, are conducted directly by the parent Board, or through the medium of the agency at Cincinnati.

The following table exhibits the amount appropriated to young men by each Branch, the sums paid by the Branch and by the Parent Society, and the sums remitted to the Parent Society during the year:—

Branches.	Amounts appropriated.	Paid by Branch.	Paid by Parent Society.	Remitted to Parent Society.
Maine,	1,660	517	1,143	
New-Hampshire,	882	86	796	
North-Western,	2,172	1,691	481	528 56
Connecticut,	2,894	856	2,038	
Presbyterian,	5,600	5,600		2,200 00
Western Ed. Soc.	980		890	
Western Reserve,	108	108		
Western Agency,	288	141	147	
	$14,494	$8,999	$5,495	$2,728 56

From this table it appears, that of $14,494 appropriated to young men under the patronage of Branch Societies, $8,999 have been paid by the several branches, and $5,495 by the Parent Society. The amount remitted to the Parent Society, in the mean time, has been $2,728.56. Consequently the excess paid by the Parent Society to young men connected with the branches, above what has been received from the branches, is $2,766.44.

Uniform Appropriations in all Stages of Education.

Formerly a difference was made in the amount granted to young men in the various stages of their education. Members in the earlier stages received less than others; but difficulties having been found to attend this course, the directors, after a careful examination of the subject, came to the determination to grant an equal amount to all, and have fixed that amount at $75 per annum.

Appropriations by Branches, to be refunded to their Treasuries.

A rule has recently been adopted, by which it is provided, that whatever money may hereafter be refunded by young men, whose appropriations were made by Branch Societies, shall be returned into the treasury of the Branch by which it was appropriated. It is also provided that the notes of such young men shall be cancelled by the concurrent act of the Boards of the Parent Society and of the Branch.

Office of Secretary—Resignations, &c.

To facilitate the business of the Society, the office of the Secretary has been removed from Andover to Boston. Hardy Ropes, Esq. has been appointed treasurer, in place of William Ropes, Esq. resigned; and Samuel T. Armstrong, a member of the Board of Directors, in the place of Rev. R. S. Storrs, resigned.

Progress of the Society.

The first young man received under the patronage of the Society, was Rev. Samuel Mosely, a missionary to the Choctaw Indians, since deceased. He was received in March, 1816. Since that time there have been aided in a greater or less degree, 1,027, natives of nearly every state and territory in the Union, and members of from 100 to 150 institutions of learning. Of these about 300 have been licensed to preach the gospel. Some have devoted their lives to the destitute in our own country; 14 have consecrated themselves to foreign missions; and not far from 150 have been settled as pastors in 21 states and territories; 17 have become permanent instructors, as professors or principals in various literary and theological institutions, and about 50 are known to be temporarily employed as teachers, who will probably ere long, enter the ministry. *Thirty-four* have died while pursuing a course of education, and 26 others have been compelled to relinquish study, for want of health. *Twenty-six* have been dropped on account of a deficiency in the qualifications required; and as many more have entered upon pursuits or professions foreign from the ministry. Not far from 500 are now under patronage, and there are about 40, of whom no recent information has been received, by which they can be classified.

The moral results of this system of effort will not be fully known until the disclosures of the final day. In numerous instances the labours of the young men educated by this Society, have been attended by the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, and will end, it is reasonably hoped, in the salvation of thousands of immortal souls. In Europe, Asia and America, the words of eternal life have been dispensed to hundreds of benighted Pagans, tracts have been scattered, bibles distributed, Sunday schools established, the temperance cause promoted, and in short, every object of christian benevolence has been advanced by their efforts.

For the Western Recorder.

COMMENT.—No. II.

"They shall cast their silver in the streets, and their gold shall be removed; their silver and their gold shall not be able to deliver them in the day of the wrath of the Lord."—See Ezekiel vii, 19.

The Jews had hoarded up their silver, with perhaps about the same feelings of covetousness that are now entertained by the *thriving* portion of our business community. But the time was then at hand, when they would be made to feel the insufficiency of such treasures, to save them from the famine, and the pestilence, and the sword of Babylon, and would actually cast them into the streets, as a vile incumbrance, and as the "stumbling block of their iniquity."

This prediction, no doubt, was literally fulfilled; "and if," says a well known commentator, "and if, in the mere siege and taking of cities, men cast away their gold and silver as an incumbrance, rather than a security, what judgment will sinners form of their now *idolised* wealth, in the final day of wrath, and perdition of ungodly men?" Even here, they can neither comfort the wounded heart, nor ease the burdened conscience, nor purchase health or ease; and in some instances, it seems, they will not even procure food to satisfy the hunger of their famishing possessors."

Yet for the mere sake of living for a few short days accounted rich, vast multitudes of the impenitent deliberately barter their eternal inheritance. They will literally sell their immortal souls for treasures which they must soon regard as the very seals of their "destruction from the presence of the Lord."

What madness! Can any thing equal it? Nothing, unless it be the same species of sin among *Christians*. The professed Christian, who, in such a day as this, is continually hoarding up riches, *for the sake* of riches, or for the *curse of his posterity*, shall one day open his eyes to the enormity of his guilt! If his soul is not lost; if he himself is "saved so as by fire," he will then look upon his rusty heaps of dust with infinite contempt and abhorrence. Though his covetousness may be forgiven him, he will see at last, that it has been an everlasting drawback upon his heavenly inheritance. His sin, let it be remembered, is not confined to any *particular amount* of wealth.

Your's, WATCHMAN.

From the Christian Spectator.

OMNIPOTENCE OF TRUTH.

Why is it that so many finely written discourses are heard with so little good effect? Not because they are not orthodox, but because they do not exhibit the gospel *simply*. The two-edged sword of truth is gilt and burnished, till it glances off the minds of the hearers. The preacher wants not learning or talents, but he wants simplicity of aim. "How shall I use great plainness of speech, and at the same time preach a *fine* discourse? How shall I exhibit the gospel in its simplicity, and yet throw over it the brilliant colouring of my own imagination?" Now so long as his mind is thus directed to different ends, it cannot be expected that he will produce any better effect than to amuse and dazzle his hearers. He has spent his strength and care upon the eloquence of words, and thus has lost the eloquence of thought. He has, it is true, produced what the world is pleased to call, by a kind of solecism, "a fine discourse." He is heard with applause. "What beautiful images! What lively descriptions! What ingenious analogies!" But who smites his breast? Who is pricked in his heart? Indeed, eloquence and oratory are captivating words. But they are poor inspirers of the preacher's pen; as unpropitious to his aspirations as an orator, as to the best peformance of his duty as a christian minister. Full of the idea of eloquence and popularity, he may spread a flowery elegance over his compositions; he may work up his mind into an artificial fervour, and abound in tropes and figures, in interjections and aspostrophes; but eloquence does not consist in these. These are the wind, but not the rain. And as to any great moral good he will effect, it may be said of him as Petrarch says of certain authors:—"We may infect or effect, but can we refresh? can we inform? can we lighten the heavy burden of the mind? subdue the stubborn will? If we can, we write gloriously! otherwise it may be said with Cicero, dried puddles, and no fountains spring from their pens." In fine, the preacher can never be truly eloquent, till the desire itself of being eloquent shall cease to disturb his mind; and then, when he gives himself up to his subject, and his theme becomes eloquent with him, will he become eloquent with his theme.

It may be a question worthy of the serious consideration of the christian minister, whether his own carefulness for the embellishment of his discourses may not have been chiefly instrumental in nursing that spirit of criticism among his hearers, which he so often has occasion to regret. If he has preached the gospel faithfully and simply, commended himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God, preached not himself, but Christ Jesus the Lord, will his hearers be apt to make his performance a subject of idle parlour coversation, treating his heavenly theme as they do the weather or the passing news? But if he has prepared his discourse with reference to his hearer's taste, or indifference to it, what at the best should he expect but that he would only be admired? "They hear him as an orator, not as a messenger of God; and they go away from his ministration, not impressed, but pleased; not to pray and humble themselves before God, but to talk about the preacher and his performances." "It is the mark of a truly good preacher," says the French writer already mentioned, "that the hearer does not think of him at all; that is, does not consider whether he speaks well, has talents, learning, or gracefulness; but is entirely engrossed by the subject of the discourse, and the impression it makes on his heart; so that if he thinks of the preacher at all, and praises him, it is only upon reflection afterwards." It is said of Massillon, that "nobody after hearing him, stopped to praise or criticise his sermons. Each auditor retired in a pensive silence, with a thoughtful air, downcast eyes, and composed countenance, carrying away the arrow which the christian orator had fastened in his heart."

From the Evangelist.

THE MOCK REVIVAL.

In the autumn of 1823, when the spirit of God was so extensively spreading its influences through the churches in Connecticut, in one congregation which had been surrounded with revivals for months, and had often heard of the wonders wrought by the grace of God with many of their kindred and acquaintances, on a certain Sabbath evening, a very large collection of young people of both sexes, assembled to pass away a few hours in that thoughtless mirth, which so effectually banishes seriousness. After conversing on various topics, some one, as if instigated by Satan himself, turned the conversation, by adverting, in terms of ridicule, to the revivals which excited so much interest in the neighbouring towns. "Well," said he, "have you heard the news? Mr. ——, the revival preacher, about whom we have heard so much, is expected in town next week, to supply our pulpit for a few Sabbaths." "Ah," said another, "then let us have a revival, for you know Mr. —— is always for having revivals." "Yes," said a third, "you Dr. ——, and you Capt. ——, must be the first converts; for I think you would make good deacons; and you know they want deacons in the church."* Thus one and another was marked out, in solemn mockery, as the candidates for the inquiry meetings, and for conversion. This heaven-daring conversation was urged on from one degree of presumption to another, until at length the youth became alarmed at the steps which they had taken; and there was a long pause. After the lapse of a few minutes, one, gathering more courage than the rest, broke the painful silence. "And," said he, "what is the conclusion of the whole matter?" No reply was made. An intelligent young lady, one of the number, however, has since told me, that the feelings of her heart, alarmed at what had been passing, almost involuntarily prompted the answer, "to fear God and keep his commandments;" but she dare not utter it. Here the conversation ended. After appointing another party, to be convened four weeks from that evening, they dispersed.

As expected, the preacher referred to came to labour with this people; and that too under circumstances the most forbidding and discouraging, in consequence not only of the deadness of the church, and the high-handed immoralities of the place, but more especially in consequence of some deep rooted dissentions, which it was supposed nothing could heal.

I have since heard this clergyman remark, that he never entered a field of labour with less courage, or more limited expectations, than the one in question. On his way thither, one aged minister said to him, "Well, my brother, you have a dreary moral waste before you: I do not see any help for that church: I fear it will become literally extinct; but there is one consolation for you, you will not be in danger of doing much hurt there, if no good is effected, for I think the spiritual interests of that people are as low as possible."

As for the result, let it speak for itself. The fourth week, which separated between the mock revival and the appointed time for the next party, was now drawing nigh. But God, who can cause the wrath of man to praise him, and restrain the remainder, had other engagements for these young people. Wonderful to tell; and only to be told in honour to *sovereign grace* abounding to the chief of sinners. A cloud which had imperceptibly and unexpectedly gathered over this parched soil, just at this critical juncture, poured down its blessings in torrents. Not twenty-four hours from the very time appointed for this second party of pleasure, the *same large circle of youth*, almost without an exception, were assembled in the *same house*, where, four weeks previously, they were mocking the scenes of a revival; not to repeat a similar transaction, but in the midst of the awful realities of that anxiety which none but awakened sinners understand. They, who four weeks since were rallying each other with a profanation of revival scenes, after a manner which could not be reviewed without trembling, were now writhing under a sense of their lost condition as sinners; and uttering groans that were enough to pierce the stoutest heart. Within one week from this memorable day, twenty of these young persons, so recently drinking in iniquity like water, were, as we believe, subdued to the gentleness of the Lamb. Nor did this day of great things terminate, until about 300 were supposed to have become the subjects of renewing grace within the limits of the township.

From the Rochester Observer.

"Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?"

"Feed my lambs," was the command of Him who well knew that without the srictest watch and care, the young and tender lambs of his flock would go astray; and are men in this evil and preverse generation wiser than Him who was wisdom itself? One would be led to think so, were he to visit the numerous assemblies of children that are gathered together on the Sabbath, in this region, for the purpose of being fed with the word of God. They would find no Peter there; nor Abraham, nor Isaac, nor Jacob, who had seen their three score years and ten, and who delight in diligently teaching their children the word of God. But are there no fathers, no mothers in Israel; are there no deacons, no elders in the church. If so, where are they? Many of them are disobeying the express command of the great Shepherd of Israel, and suffering the lambs to be fed and guided by those to whom the word of the Saviour has never come in power. Dark is this night. DAVID.

We agree with "David," that if age and experience, and piety, are especially needed in one place more than another, in counselling, instructing, and governing, that place is the Sabbath school. But we are far, very far from admitting that there is that general neglect on the part of elders and deacons attributed to them by David. We know that in one church in this village, *every elder and deacon* is actively engaged as superintendents or teachers. What the fact may be as regards other churches, we are unable to say.—*Ed. Observer.*

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates have been received in this vicinity, from Honolula, as late as Nov. 3d, just two years from the time the reinforcement left Boston harbour. The Missionaries speak of the religious aspect of things as still favourable. The letters were accompanied with a box of curiosities, and specimens of Exodus, Luke and Acts, as printed in the native language; also, a proclamation of the King and chiefs, of which the following is an extract:—

These are the names of the King of the Islands, and the Chiefs in Council:—
Kauikeaouli, the King. Kaahumanu.
Gov. Adams Kuakini. Gov. Boki.
Manui, Kekuanaoa, Hinau, Aikanaka, Paki,
Kinau, John Ii, James Kahuhu.
Oahu, *Oct.* 7, 1830.

This is my decision for you. We assent to the request of the English residents. We grant the protection of the laws. This is the sum of your petition.

This, therefore, is my proclamation, which I make known to you, all people from foreign countries. The laws of my country prohibit murder, theft, adultery, fornication, retailing ardent spirits at houses for selling spirits, amusements on the Sabbath day, gambling and betting on the Sabbath day, and at all times.

If any man shall transgress any of these laws, he is liable to the penalty; the same for every foreigner and for the people of these islands. Whoever shall violate these laws shall be punished.

This also I make known. The law of the great God of Heaven, that is the great thing by which we shall promote peace. Let all men who remain here obey it.

Christian marriage is proper for men and women. But if a woman regard her man as her only husband, and a man regard his woman as his only wife, they are legally husband and wife. But if the parties are not married, nor regard themselves as husband and wife, let them be forthwith separate.

A good Plan, tried.—The Mirror & Observer contains an account of a Female Society, formed in Alfred, Me. about a year and a half since, to aid in the support of the ministry in that place. The pastor had been settled with the provision, that he should have three months in a year to himself, because the people felt themselves unable to employ him his whole time. Fearing to lose his labours for that period, but expecting to do but little to preserve them, a society of ladies was formed to help by their industry. It has persevered, and increased in numbers and in interest. The members meet once a fortnight, at each other's houses, in alphabetical order. In the afternoon they sew, knit, &c. while one of the number reads. At tea, all delicacies are strictly interdicted. The pastor and other gentlemen spend the evening with them, and engage in religious exercises; after which a collection is taken up. They have an annual sermon and contribution, and the ladies subscribe money as well as work. In these ways they have employed their pastor *twelve weeks* in eighteen months.

"A few weeks ago," says the pastor, "while the means of grace were supported by the Ladies' Society, it pleased God, in his sovereign mercy, to begin a work of revival among this precious flock. It was the "still small voice" of the Spirit, though the work commenced rather suddenly. In the midst of a profound moral slumber, a gentle voice was heard from the throne of the Excellent Glory, calling us to life and hope. We knew that thrilling voice, for it brought a train of blessed remembrances. Through divine goodness, we were permitted to come nearer to the mercy seat, and were not without some hope, that God would not shut out our cry. Within one fortnight, an amazing change appeared. The tenderness, the love, the sweet concord, that marked every movement of the members of Christ's little flock, afforded the most conclusive evidence, that it was *the Spirit, the Comforter*, who was here: *Was* here? Oh, long may he *stay* here, and far distant let the day be when our sins shall grieve him from us. . . . . Of those who have experienced a hope in the mercy of God, almost all are young, and some are *very* young. The whole number is yet but small. May we never forget our obligations to him, who had pity upon us in our low estate. "Revive us yet again," Lord God, "that thy people may rejoice in thee."—*Boston Rec.*

Munroe, Chickasaw Nation.—Extract of a late letter from a Chickasaw missionary:—

"At our last sacrament seven persons united with the church. At our last monthly concert I proposed that the church should make a small contribution for the *missionary* or *bible* cause, and they have handed me something like twelve dollars.

"The widow *Zaishka* appears well. Her persecutions have been many and severe. Her own step sons are among her bitterest adversaries. They have robbed her of her property. On one occasion, while here at meeting, they drove away her cattle, and told her if she pretended to claim any thing, they would kill her at once. An uncle told her, if she did not abandon the Christians, he would beat her. She replied, that if he beat her, she could cry and get over it; but she *would* go to hear the gospel.

"We have a large Sunday school; about forty, aside from our day school. We have to take our every day scholars for Sunday school teachers. They all send their love to you. At a late council among the Choctaws, Laflor made propositions to sell their lands. The Choctaws are in trouble. This is a day of prayer and fasting among the christian churches there."—*Chris. Herald.*

The Senate and the Bible.—In organising the Senate into a court for the trial of Judge Peck, a respect was paid to the sacred volume which evidently had an impressive effect upon the numerous spectators. The oath was administered by the Secretary to the President of the Senate, who sealed its sanctity by placing his lips upon the bible. The President, then, as they were successively called to the desk, administered the oath to the Senators, their right hand lying on the bible; and after the oath had been pronounced, each placed his lips upon the holy page. While witnessing the veneration thus paid to the sacred scriptures, we were unwilling to remember that lips thus reverently bowed could ever have introduced these divine oracles upon occasions of merriment or anger.—*Wash. Spectator.*

Mrs. Penny.—This lady, the wife of Mr. Penny, one of the baptist missionaries in India, we learn by a letter from Br. C. Bennett, of the 26th of December, is no more. Her loss is sensibly felt. She had been one of the most indefatigable school teachers among the female missionaries. She had gathered hundreds of the children of idolaters in schools, and we hope some will be found among them at the last day, recovered from ruin through her instrumentality.—*Bap. Reg.*

On Sunday next, says the last Christian Watchman, at the Federal street baptist meeting house, Mr. Francis Mason will be ordained as a missionary to Burmah; and on the same occasion, Rev. Eugenio Kincale will be set apart to the missionary work. A collection will be made at the close of the public services, for the Burman mission.

REVIVALS.

Delaware County.—We have before noticed the revival in several towns of this county. The following extracts from other journals, however, will be found worthy of perusal. The last New-York Observer says:—

"A gentleman from Deposit, in Delaware co. informs us, that there are between 200 and 250 hopeful subjects of the revival, with which that village and its vicinity have been blessed for a few months past, and that the good work is still going on. It runs parallel with the temperance cause in a very remarkable manner. Neighbourhoods, families and individuals opposed to Temperance Societies, have been passed over in the revival, while others on the right and on the left, have shared in the blessing."

A correspondent of the New-Haven Religious Intelligencer, under date of the 16th ult. says:—

"Last winter the Lord visited my late charge in Deposit, with a season of refreshing from his presence. Brother ——— and myself were there; and though he was feeble, and I lame and feeble, yet we both felt the blessed influence. The work was powerful beyond any revival that I had previously witnessed. It commenced at first in the hearts of a few of the brethren and sisters of the church. I was satisfied that the impenitent would soon be awakened, and they were. Soon after the work began amongst them, sixteen family altars were erected in the course of about two weeks, in that congregation. Afterwards the children of the church were many of them called in. Fifty-six persons have already been added to the church there, and I suppose many more will yet be added, as fruits of the revival. The Baptists and Methodists have also shared in the revivals of that vicinity, and some in that village. The revival has spread in the different denominations all over the towns of Tompkins, Hancock, Starrucca, in Pennsylvania, Sandford, and Windsor. In Masonville, it has lately commenced in the presbyterian society; and in the two societies in Walton, it has been in progress about eight weeks. In the society of Columbia, which contains about forty families of plain farmers, there have been already rising of forty hopeful conversions, one of a woman aged 69. There are now about eleven married persons in the society that are not subjects of hope. Seven of these are thought to be anxious; the rest are youth. It has seemed sometimes as if no person who has come to years of discretion, would remain long unconverted. The work in the other society has not advanced rapidly since its commencement, but they expect a minister there the present week."

Vicinity of Lake Champlain.—We have formerly alluded to the work of grace in this vicinity. The following extract of a letter to the editor of the New-York Evangelist, contains a later, and in some respects a more detailed account:—

"It may be gratifying to some of your readers, to peruse a brief general notice of the revivals in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. I have spent nearly four weeks in this region of country, chiefly in towns where there has been within a few months, more or less of the work of the Lord. There have been and now are revivals in a goodly number of towns on each side of the lake. It is in a great degree surrounded by them. So general and so extensive outpourings of the Spirit of God have but seldom been witnessed in the history of the church of Christ.

"The work commenced in Champlain, nearly a year ago. The latter part of August, it commenced in the east part of Whitehall.—Subsequently, it spread from town to town. In some of them it has in a measure ceased; in others there is considerable of the revival spirit remaining, and in others still, it is just commencing and progressing.

"I have not visted all the revivals within a few miles of the lake, neither do I know very definitely the number of converts in those which I have, but as they have been confidently stated to me, there are, at least, some ten or twelve hundreds. There are said to be some hundreds in those I did not visit.

"The converts generally hold out well as yet, and many of them are active, efficient Christians. Among them are all ages and ranks.—Some scarcely beyond childhood, have devoted their lives to God, while others just on the verge of the grave, by old age, have become babes in Christ. Some, who a few months since were drunkards, and quarrelsome in their families, have joined temperance societies, have become hopefully pious, and a blessing to their friends. The moral character of the community seems to have undergone an entire renovation. An importance has been given to religion in the public mind, which happily controls society at large."

Castleton, Vt.—The New-York Evangelist contains a notice of a revival at this place, the subjects of which it is supposed may be "a hundred or more, mostly youth, and a number of children in the Sabbath school." Thirty were about to unite with the church at the time of writing—May 1st.

"The subject of publicly professing Christ, by joining the church, was hardly mentioned to any of the new converts, till quite recently; which, I suppose, is the reason that no more have come forward. There will be more, I presume, at the next communion than at this.—As many as six or seven school teachers, who commenced their work of teaching last fall in impenitence, have, we hope, bowed to the sceptre of Jesus."

The work was of a still character, imperceptible at its commencement. The first cases of conviction and converson occurred in January. Christians soon became more intimately acquainted with each other, and "now gave the hearty grasp of friendship, and rejoiced to bow together before the throne of grace."

Warren, R. I.—A letter to the editor of the Christian Watchman gives an account of a recent revival in the baptist society in Warren.

Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.—A special work of grace is said to have commenced recently, and to be now in progress at this place.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Further Extracts from the Report.

"Some important changes have taken place since the date of the Society's last annual report. We allude particularly to the transfer of the book depository to the Parent Society, and to the discontinuance of the Sabbath School Visitant and Juvenile Magazine. Information in regard to these subjects, has been communicated to the auxiliary societies, and to the public. A few words will therefore be sufficient on the present occasion.

"Our depository had, from a small beginning, suddenly swelled to a large establishment; and the demand for books had increased to such an extent, as to require a greater investment of capital than your board had at their disposal.—The care of the depository also occupied so much of the time of the Corresponding Secretary, as to prevent his giving proper attention to other leading and important concerns. A proposal was accordingly made to the American Sunday School Union, to make this depository a branch of their own establishment, and to take upon themselves the responsibility of sustaining it, and of supplying this section of the country with every thing that is necessary in the book department, for the conductors of Sunday Schools. This proposal met the approbation of the Parent Society. A branch depository was immediately established on a permanent basis; an agent employed to keep it; and other measures adopted, such as the interests of the cause seemed to require. The depository is now supplied with a very extensive variety of books, well adapted to all the purposes of Sunday Schools. The books are generally written in a style of pure simplicity; they embrace many important historical and biographical subjects; much scientific and general information. They are all seasoned with religion, & are decidedly evangelical in their character.

"In relation to the Visitant and Magazine, a principal reason for discontinuing it, was the illness of the Corresponding Secretary. Measures were immediately taken to supply its place by the publications of the Parent Society, and for disseminating Sabbath School intelligence through the medium of the religious newspapers. Upwards of two hundred copies of the American Sunday School Teacher's Magazine are circulated from the depository in this place; and Sabbath School departments in the Baptist Register and the Western Recorder, are filled by the Corresponding Secretary.

"We cannot forbear in this place to express our high regard for the periodical publications of the American Sunday School Union. The *Teacher's Magazine*, the *Youth's Friend*, and the *Infant's Magazine*, are publications of great value, and rich in interest to the various classes for whom they are designed. We wish to see them all extensively spread over this section of our country; and so far as they are circulated and read, we may confidently expect to see the Sunday School cause rising in interest and importance."

"In our arrangements with the American Union, that Society also engaged to defray the expenses of a general agent, to labour within our bounds. For this, and numerous other acts of parental kindness, your Board feel a strong sense of obligation to the Parent Union; and on the present occasion we do earnestly recommend that an offering be presented to that Society, corresponding to our sense of duty and of gratitude. The American Sunday School Union is now spreading its broad wings over the great valley of the west, and endeavouring to prepare the way for the universal reign of the Prince of Peace over our happy country. We contemplate their efforts with the warmest approbation; and it is our hearts' desire to be co-workers with them in so noble an enterprise.

"Brethren, our report is before you. We regret that we have so little intelligence to communicate, for enlivening your zeal, and animating you to exertion. Still we do not despair of ultimate success. On several auxiliary societies, as you have seen, the dews of heavenly grace are descending in copious effusions; and in many others, new life and vigour is given to their operations.

"Brethren, the year opens before us. Spring, in its beauty, has enlivened the face of nature; and we, not less than the husbandman, are called upon to rise up and act. Ours is the cause of God, and "*onward*," is the watch-word.—Look into the sacred volume, and see how the prospect brightens before us. Contemplate the glorious assurances of divine protection—the certain triumph of the Redeemer's cause; and in the strength of Jehovah, we entreat you, GO FORWARD."

Fictitious Narratives.—The following resolution was adopted by the "Taunton & Vicinity Sabbath School Union," (auxiliary to the Massachusetts S. S. Union), at a late anniversary meeting:—

"Whereas the introduction of improper books into Sabbath school libraries is an evil that should be avoided: Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Sunday School Union, all fictitious narratives which are calculated to impose upon the credulity of children, ought to be excluded from S. S. libraries."

So far as fictitious narratives possess this tendency, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of excluding them. But are they *all* of this description?

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JUNE 1, 1830.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The session of this judicatory, for the year 1830, opened on Thursday the 20th ult. at 11 o'clock, A. M. One hundred and twenty commissioners were present at the morning session; and the numbers in the course of the day amounted to 160. After sermon by Rev. B. H. Rice, Rev. Dr. Fisk, of Goshen, was chosen moderator, and Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Buffalo, temporary clerk. The usual committees were appointed in the afternoon session. The minutes of last year were read. The Philadelphian just received contains the minutes of the proceedings as far as Monday; a notice of which must, however, be deferred till our next number. In the mean time, the following letter, which has come to hand from the clergyman who is the commissioner from this county, will prove highly acceptable to our readers:—

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1830.

Dear Sir—I take a few moments to give you some information of the proceedings of the meetings in this city. The General Assembly is very large, a greater number than has been before known. The business thus far has been conducted with great harmony. There is much business of importance before the Assembly.—This morning has been a most interesting one; it has been spent in prayer praise and exhortation; and we hope the afternoon service will equally tend to edification. We have in the Assembly some very interesting men from various parts of the church. With us are Rev. Messrs. Cornelius, Clark, Beecher, Williams and others, from New-England.

Yesterday afternoon was the annual meeting of the American Sunday School Union. The house, the largest in the city, was crowded to overflowing. Rev. Mr. Tyng, of the episcopal church, and Drs. M'Auley and Beecher, addressed the Society. These gentlemen spoke to good purpose, producing a thrilling effect on the whole audience. Dr. Beecher reasoned down all opposition to the promotion of Sabbath schools and other kindred institutions. I have never heard more powerful or more eloquent speeches, than from the gentlemen above named, on any similar occasion. Dr. M'Auley introduced a resolution to raise up and establish Sabbath schools, as far as practicable, throughout the whole of the states and territories west of the Alleghany mountains, within the space of two years. This resolution was seconded by Dr. Beecher. They gave the audience a full portrait of the wants of that portion of our country. I cannot give a detailed account of what they said. In the evening there was a meeting in the session-room in Cherry street, for Sabbath school and other purposes. The main object was to hear from our brethren of the valley of the Mississippi, statements relative to education. These statements were both affecting and impressive. It was one of the most interesting meetings that I have ever attended.—One's heart would both rejoice and bleed at their recitals. The Roman Catholics are making desperate exertions in that country to extend their influence and their religion.

Measures were taken at the meeting, to procure funds to carry into effect the resolution offered in the afternoon, by Dr. M'Auley. The whole plan originated with Mr. A. Tappan, of New-York. A letter was read from him, offering, in case the resolution was adopted, two thousand dollars for the two years, $1000 to be expended in getting up the schools, and $1000 for libraries—$5 for each school. After the letter of Mr. Tappan was read, Mr. Solomon Allen came forward and made the same offer, to the same amount, on the same condition. A subscription was then opened, which was signed with great cheerfulness, for the same object. What the whole amount obtained at the meeting was, I have not yet learned. It must have been considerable.

I should like to give further details; but as the hour of meeting has arrived, I must close my epistle. I think it is possible the Assembly will rise on Wednesday next. Your's, &c.

We find the following article in the New-York Observer:—

"*Noble Donation.*—We understand that the donation to the American Sunday School Union by an individual of this city, referred to in one of the letters of our Philadelphia correspondents, was $4000! If to this be added four equal sums from gentlemen in Philadelphia, the amount will be $20,000, from five individuals. With this aid, and with generous contributions from others in all parts of our land, we hope that this excellent institution will soon be freed from all pecuniary embarrassment, and enabled to prosecute its noble objects with the vigour which the wants of our country, and particularly the west, imperiously demand."

A Plea for Spain.—Rev. Mr. Dwight, of the Palestine mission, while in the midst of his voyage, near the coast of Spain, and in full view of the castles and towers of Cadiz, offers the following remarks in a letter to a friend of this vicinity:—

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* At this time, the church had neither pastor nor officer of any kind. During the many years of stupidity which had preceded, the church had dwindled, until it had become almost extinct; there not being at the time, more than six or eight male members, and some of them not in good standing. Considering the large population which this congregation embraced, the church might perhaps be said to have been in a lower, and more inefficient state, than any other in that vicinity

"It is truly affecting to look over this populous region, chequered as it is with temples erected ostensibly for the worship of God, and reflect upon the deep degradation to which pure religion has sunk. What abominations are there practised under the cloak of the gospel! In what delusion are the minds of the people held, and how often is the divine authority appealed to, for the purpose of sanctioning the basest of crimes! And shall it be, that all these abominations will ever be done away; that light will shine upon this darkness; and that all the sacred and benign influences of the gospel will there be felt? I confess that the event is so improbable to human reason, that I could never expect it, were it not one of the things which is made certain by the promise of God.

"And why is it, that the christian churches feel no more for Spain? Why do we not hear this country named in their supplications? Why are not christian missions established there, as in other countries? I do most fully believe that nothing but a spirit of *unbelief* prevents it; and for this crying sin, many doubtless who bear the christian name will finally be condemned. Paul went into Spain, and would go there again, if he were now living, and could see the use that is there made of his writings and those of the other apostles. I trust the period is not far distant, in which Christians will feel that it is as much their duty to obey the command of the Lord, "Go ye into all the world," &c. with regard to Spain and Italy, as it is in reference to the Sandwich islands and to India. O, that the Lord would hasten it in his time."

Thoughts like the preceding have often occurred to us; and perhaps at a period when the religionists of Spain and Italy are making extraordinary exertions to convert our own countrymen to their corrupt faith, the above appeal may not be deemed inappropriate, though it was never intended by the writer for the public eye.

African Colonisation.——The President and Managers of the New-York State Colonisation Society have published an address to the people of this state, and particularly to the clergy of all denominations, respectfully but urgently requesting them to take measures for presenting the subject of African colonisation to their respective congregations, on Sunday the fourth of July next, and for taking up collections on that day, in aid of the Society. Want of room compels us to defer the publication of the address until next week.

One of the religious journals, alluding to the propriety of the claims of the Colonisation Society being presented on the Sabbath that occurs this year on the 4th of July, adds, that "the services would appear the more striking, from the fact that a similar opportunity would occur once in seven years, constituting a sort of national jubilee, in connection with the progressive advancement of this work of God."

Mackinaw Mission.—Of the recent converts at Mackinaw, letters have been received in this vicinity, from *four that bear one family name*, which had been given them by request of individuals, who have annually contributed the amount needed for their support. The contributors are all relatives intimately acquainted with each other, and may now rejoice together in the goodness of God. Such tokens call not alone for gratitude. Multitudes of heathen children might be redeemed through the divine blessing, if they could be supported at the various mission establishments, through the annual contributions of those who would make them the subjects of fervent believing prayer. In many instances pious native teachers would be furnished. The annual sum required for each scholar on this principle, if we mistake not, is twelve dollars.

The religious aspect of things is still favourable at this mission.

Wastes.—An Ohio paper, Observer & Telegraph, mentions the case of a town, which, in the choice of officers, gave a vote in favour of those who were *opposed to Sabbath schools.* The people are afraid of a union of church and state. They are destitute of a preached gospel, and are determined, it would seem, to rid themselves of Sabbath schools. They are much in the habit, it is said, of girdling each other's fruit trees, throwing down fences for the destruction of each other's crops, &c. Land is very cheap there, and well it may be, when cumbered with such inhabitants. This town will soon have many a parallel in our new settlements, unless the business of home missions is prosecuted with greater energy. Christians, in a land of gospel privileges, are bound to regard this subject with increasing solicitude. The enlightened politician, also—the man of principle, instead of party—may see sufficient cause of alarm in the thought, that possibly our country will eventually be governed by such practical Atheists as these.

External Indications of Feeling.-In subscribing to the views of "Watchman," respecting the external indications of feeling, which were published on our first page, a few weeks since, we did not mean to be understood as intimating that no evil is ever to be apprehended from an abuse of these indications; for in that case we might be supposed to indorse for all the irregularities that have existed in reference to this subject. Nevertheless, in the present state of the churches, where there is so much apathy, and so little zeal, there is not much to be dreaded from such a source; and if there should occur any special examples of unproductive sentimentality, there is an easy remedy at hand.—Set the brethren and sisters at work, thoroughly, appropriately, devotedly; keep them at work; and then if they cultivate a spirit of fervent prayer, they will be likely to exercise faith, and feeling will have its proper influence.

The late Mr. Hawley.—We noticed the supposed death of this Sabbath school missionary in Illinois, in a former number of the Recorder. The following extract is of a more definite character:—

"The body of Rev. Stiles Hawley, has been found in the waters of the Kaskaskia, about 70 miles above Vandalia. The discovery was made by a party raised for the purpose by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Vandalia, who committed the remains of his friend to the grave on the banks of the river, aided by a few sympathising strangers. It was ascertained that he was drowned on the 18th of January, and the body was found on the 5th of April."

Musical Associations.—It has been signified to us, rather unofficially, that four of the different towns of this vicinity are now ready to form auxiliary associations to a county society, as soon as the latter can be organised. While we think of it, on recurring to a former notice on this subject, we perceive that the name of *Westmoreland* has been unfortunately omitted. The mistake was quite unintentional, and to our own mind rather unaccountable. If we are rightly informed, the very thing in contemplation has there been already reduced to practice. May we not say, then, that *five* towns are ready for the union? Probably as many more would be ready to unite, if some one were to call a meeting of delegates.

The Assembly's New Psalm Book—as appears by a notice in a late Philadelphian, has been issued at the Princeton press, in an edition of 2000 copies. It is published at the risk of the bookseller, and is yet to pass through the Assembly, for approval. The Philadelphian details the alterations that had been proposed by the editor, Dr. E. as one of the committee.

Want of Patronage.—It appears by the last Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society, that the patronage hitherto extended to that valuable work, has not been sufficient for its entire support. On this account, the terms are now raised to $1.50 in advance. There can be no question as to the propriety of sustaining such a work as this.

Infant Schools in New-York.—On Friday the 14th ult. an infant school celebration was held in the church at the corner of Canal and Green streets, at which were present six or seven hundred children, most of them between two and six years of age. The scene is said to have been singularly sublime and impressive.

The secret of Infant School Instruction—says the Christian Watchman, "seems to be—a happy cultivation of the disposition to imitate, which is among the first developements of infant intellect."

Mr. Frelinghuysen's excellent speech on the Indian question, has been kindly forwarded to us from Washington; but we have neither room nor leisure, at the present time, to allow us to do justice to its merits. It is highly spoken of, and deservedly so.

A pamphlet, also, has been received from Philadelphia, giving a practical view of the inefficiency in the christian ministry, &c.; by "A Baconian Biblist." It seems to be written with some power.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I have lately been reading the remarks of *Methuen*, in the Philanthropist & Investigator, of Boston; and while reflecting upon them, I cast my eyes around me, and enquired—Who are there among us that support temperance stores? We have such stores in the village. They ought to be patronised; and what *ought* to be done, *can* be done. I, for one, plead guilty, in not having done my duty in this respect; and I confess that the fact is somewhat surprising to me, that those very persons who are doing the most in other respects to subserve the cause of temperance, are still contributing largely, if not exclusively, to the profits of the men who scatter the liquid poison through the land.

Now, sir, as I believe that all that is necessary, is to awaken *temperance men* to the prosecution of *temperance measures*, I hope you will publish the article I have alluded to, with such remarks as you may think the meridian of Utica demands. A FRIEND TO COLD WATER.

Others are better acquainted with the temperance meridian of Utica than we are. But would it not be something singular, if the rum-drinking population should rise up to govern us, and begin by raising a mob?

The following is the substance of the article alluded to:—

"I have occasion to know that the patronage hitherto extended to many of the temperance grocers, both in the country and in your city, by the *professed* friends of the cause, has been very inconsiderable; and unless there shall speedily come forward to their assistance, a host of honest men and true, I fear it will soon be said of them, as it *is* said of some others who have espoused the same cause—they have failed for a lack of equal encouragement with the rum dealer. I have credible testimony, that a dry grocery was opened some time since in your city; and the young proprietor finding his calls for liquor frequent, and his temperance customers few, felt *compelled* to traffic a little in the liquid poison, in order, as he said, to secure him a living. It will be contended, no doubt, that the expenses of this person were too *extrrvagant*, and therefore he ought not to expect success. Now I happen to know that the reverse of this is true, and that his expenditures were unusually light, and his arrangements altogether economical. What shall be said of this? Shall such a thing be *known*, and not *felt?* It cannot be; it *must* not be. If we regard the condition and prospects of other temperance grocers, who are the pioneers in this great and good cause, we find them struggling to overcome similar difficulties. They are too often a reproach and a by word among well meaning men. The reproach and opposition of the professed friends of intemperance, it may well be supposed, they would willingly bear; but it seems unnecessarily harsh and cruel, when they speak of their ill success, to be answered by *avowed temperance men*, "O, you must wait *patiently*. Among the temperance grocers, both here and in your city, I have many valuable friends; some of whom, I have reason to believe, have espoused the cause wholly because they thought it to be their duty; and am not prepared to admit what some have intimated, that their only aim is to secure to themselves pecuniary benefits. In view of facts like these, what have the friends of temperance to do, or rather, what have they *not* to do? In my apprehension, they have much to do; and "what *ought* to be done, *must* be done." It can be no sacrifice to temperance men, *thorough-going ones*, whose hearts and souls are engaged in the cause, to purchase their articles at temperance stores, especially if they are in *reality*, what some of them have been denominated, *cheap* stores. "METHUEN."

Among the anonymous communications that have recently come to hand, we give the following a decided preference:—

MR. HASTINGS—*Dear Sir*—My means are limited; but I feel that the present is a period which loudly calls for self-denial and sacrifice, for Christ's sake. The enclosed sum of two hundred dollars, I wish to have divided between the Foreign and Home Missionary Societies.

Your's, &c. A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.
May 26th, 1830.

The money is deposited, and the receipt of it is hereby acknowledged. Of all the references to "HARD TIMES," none is more rational than the above. If the generality of Christians felt really a *supreme* regard for the Redeemer's cause, might we not expect many examples of this nature? Christians are indeed loudly called upon to *deny themselves*, and to *make sacrifices* in favour of the cause of Christ. Are they *doing* it? Is it *manifest* that they are doing it? Had they indeed "done all" that could be required at their hands, by Him, who, though rich, for their sakes became poor, that they through his poverty might be made rich—still it could but be said of them, "Ye are unprofitable servants." What, then, must *now* be said? Alas, for the churches! If they are grievously stained with the sin of covetousness, amidst the enjoyment of all their exalted privileges, how shall they be cleansed!

☞ The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the sum of *Thirty Dollars*, paid to the General Agent of the American Bible Society by his congregation, to constitute their pastor a life member of that institution. GEO. FOOT.
Fairfield, Herkimer co. May 20, 1830.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The Indian Question.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday of last week, the bill providing for the purchase of the lands belonging to the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi, was again taken up, and discussed with much animation.

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, advocated the bill, and Mr. Spencer, of New-York, followed in opposition to it. The question was then taken on the amendment offered in committee of the whole, by Mr. Ramsey, that nothing contained in the bill should contravene the treaties at present existing with the Indians; and it was adopted, 141 to 53. A call for the previous question was negatived, 97 to 93. Mr. Hemphill offered an amendment, providing that three commissioners should be sent, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the country west of the Mississippi, the condition of the Indians, and the advantages or disadvantages attending their removal, and appropriating $30,000, to carry such measures as might be deemed necessary into effect. The discussion of this amendment was prevented by another call of the previous question; which was sustained, ayes 98, noes 98, the Speaker giving the casting vote in the affirmative. A motion was made to lay the bill upon the table, which was lost, ayes 94, noes 103. The question then recurred on putting the main question, which was carried, ayes 99, noes 99, the Speaker again voting in the affirmative. The question on the bill was thereupon taken, and carried, ayes 100, noes 99. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, ayes 102, noes 97. [Sixteen of the members of this state voted in the affirmative.]

On Tuesday, the Indian bill was read the third time; when Mr. Hemphill moved that it be recommitted to the committee of the whole, with a view of again proposing the amendment which he offered on Monday. The debate on this motion was arrested by a call for the previous question, which was again sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker. But on the question shall the vote on the final passage of the bill be now taken, the ayes were 98, noes 99; and the subject was postposed until Wednesday.

☞ After our paper was at press, we received, by last evening's mail, the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday last. The bill providing for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, on that day passed the House of Representatives, by a majority of *five;* every member, not absent from the city, being present. The fate of the Indians is therefore sealed. With Georgia menacing and goading them on one side, and the agents of the United States flattering and tempting them on the other, there can be no doubt as to the result.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill, to reduce the duty on salt to 15 cents per bushel of 56lbs. after the 31st of December next, and to ten cents per bushel, after the 31st of December, 1831. Also, a bill to reduce the duty on molasses to five cents per gallon, after the 30th of September next. The National Intelligencer considers it doubtful whether these bills will pass the Senate.

Yesterday (the 31st) was the day fixed upon for the termination of the present session of Congress.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 23d of April, have been received at New-York.

Illness of the King.—The King of England was severely ill; his attack being of a bilious nature, attended by a difficulty of respiration. The last bulletin of his physicians, dated Wednesday the 21st of April, stated that he had passed a good night on Monday, and was better on Tuesday.

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 23d, says, on the authority of a letter from London, that there is but little chance of the King's recovery; that he had been cupped once a month until lately, but this operation could not be continued; and that the difficulty of breathing arises from dangerous internal disease.

Fatal Shipwreck.—It is with the greatest regret, says the Liverpool Times of the 22d, we have to communicate the particulars of one of the most fatal shipwrecks that has occurred on the coast of this country for several years. On Friday night last, the Newry, Capt. Crosbie, from the port of Newry, bound for Quebec, with about 400 passengers, ran on the rocks at Portlinclineon, near Bradsey, in Carnarvon bay, and was dashed to pieces in a few hours, *two hundred of the passengers perishing in the wreck.* A considerable part of the passengers were below when the ship struck; and such was the violence of the shock, that the ladders between the decks were knocked away, and the ship filling with water, every soul below perished. The captain, with about half the passengers, succeeded in reaching the shore. They were all in the most wretched condition, many of them having lost every thing they possessed in the world. A passenger just arrived from Portlinclineon states, that the ship had gone to pieces, and that the shore was covered with dead bodies. [Another account states the loss of lives to have been between forty and fifty; but says the precise number had not been ascertained.]

The London World, of the 21st April, says, "Thousands of the most industrious, upright and skilful men of this country, are emigrating to America."

Expedition against Algiers.—The French expedition against Algiers was still in progress, and great exertions were making to hasten its departure; but it was believed that it would not sail before the last of May. A large force will accompany it; and a *corps de reserve* of 8000 or 10,000 men is to be formed on the French coast, to be ready to supply reinforcements, in case of need, and to relieve such regiments as may suffer most.

It is said that several young English noblemen have applied for permission to proceed as volunteers to Algiers.

Turkey.—The Augsburgh Gazette says, the second instalment of the indemnity to Russia, has been made by the Porte, which, it is said, has obtained a deduction of several hundred thousand piastres. This indulgence is partly ascribed to the efforts of Halil Pacha, Turkish ambassador, at St. Petersburgh, and partly to the punctuality with which the Sultan fulfils all his engagements. It is said preparations were observable in the Russian army for withdrawing behind the Balkan.

Greece.—The Algemeine Zeitung, of April 9th, gives from the Courier de Smyrne, long details of the audience given by M. de Ribeaupierre, the Russian ambassador, to a deputation of the Greek Senate, on the 9th January. M. de Ribeaupierre received the deputies in the most affable manner, and desired they would express their wishes to him without reserve. One of them then addressed him, in behalf of the whole number, concluding with commending to his kind consideration, in the name of all the Greeks, the three following points:—

1st. The loan for which the President has long since begged the assistance of his majesty.

2d. That his imperial majesty will be pleased to intercede with the allied courts, that our rights as a nation may be preserved to us, and that our President may be left to us as the head of Greece. We have not failed to apply by a message of the Senate to his most christian majesty to this effect, and we continue to hope that those two monarchs will deign to listen to the wishes of the nation.

3d. That your Excellency will be pleased to intercede for us with his imperial majesty, in order that the navigation of the Black sea may be granted to the Greek flag.

M. de Ribeaupierre replied, that he would do his utmost to fulfil the wishes of Greece, and that his imperial majesty's instructions were to that effect; but he thought it would be very difficult to obtain from the Porte the free navigation of the Black sea for the Greek flag.

A Berlin paper states, on the authority of private letters from the Rhine, that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, (the sovereign elect of Greece), is to marry a daughter of the late Duke of Piacenza, the *cidevant* Consul Le Brun, who has already arrived in Greece with her mother. The fortune of this young lady is estimated at 30,000,000 of francs, (1,250,000*l* sterling.)

Office of the Colonisation Society,
Washington, May 30, 1830.

Latest from Liberia.---Within a few days past, very interesting despatches have been received from the colony of the Liberia. This colony is evidently advancing, with a sure if not rapid progress, and the friends of Africa in our country have every reason to rejoice in the success of that great experiment which they commenced but a few years ago, with scanty resources, few advocates, and against the zealous opposition of multitudes; some condemning the scheme as mischievous, and others as impracticable. We have conversed very particularly with a gentleman who has just returned from Liberia, for which place he sailed in autumn last, as agent of government in charge of certain re-captured Africans, and his statements corroborate fully what we had before heard of the general improvement and prosperity of the colony.

Mr. Francis Bevany, high sheriff of the colony, and one of its most respectable citizens, is now in Washington, and the information which he has given us could not fail to excite in every humane and benevolent mind, vigorous resolutions to engage with greater energy and increased liberality in the work of African colonisation.

From Colombia.-Carracas papers, of the last of April, have been received at New-York.—The revolution against Bolivar has proceeded so far, that his power is now probably entirely overthrown. Gen. Urdaneta has placed himself at the head of the friends of liberty, at Bogota, declared in favour of the revolution of Venezuela, and been joined by most of the troops.

The people on the frontiers of Venezuela and New-Granada have also declared against Bolivar with great enthusiasm; and the troops from Tachira had not come further than Rosario, and many had returned from that place. Accounts from San Antonio, and the valley of Cucuta, represent the inhabitants as on the point of following the example.

DOMESTIC.

Distressing Occurrence.—We learn from the Newton, New-Jersey Herald, that on the 17th ult. between 10 and 11 o'clock, the stream which passes through the village of Branchville, about six miles above Newton, having risen greatly by previous rains, the mill dam of John Bell, Esq. at the upper part of the town, gave way, and a column of water, 25 feet in depth, swept away every thing before it. The forge of Mr. Bell was completely demolished. The mill dam of Samuel Price was next carried off, one wall of the woollen factory was thrown entirely down, the building otherwise slightly, and some of the machinery materially injured. The races to the factory and gristmill were filled with stones and rubbish, or destroyed.—Several dwelling houses below were inundated; and though but one life was lost, many escaped narrowly, and some miraculously, from drowning. The inhabitants had mostly retired to rest, but were awakened by the loud noise of the rushing waters, and immediately retreated to the upper part of their dwellings. The family of Mr. M'Daniels very narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. M'Daniels had retired to bed, in an upper chamber; his wife was in a lower room reading; one child lay in the cradle; two others were in bed asleep near her. She had scarcely heard the sound of the moving mass of water, before the door of the room in which she was sitting was burst open by its violence. She sprang upon a box which was near her, with her infant in her arms, and there she stood, the water reaching nearly to her chin, holding the child above it, until Mr. M'Daniels descended from the chamber, with a view, if possible, to save them. She begged him to desist, declaring that the children in the bed were drowned, and that he must perish if he persisted in the attempt to save either her or them. He, however, did persist, and found his children in the bed, floating on the surface of the water, uninjured, and one of them still asleep, and conveyed them all to a place of safety. The house of Mr. Michael Mackerly was utterly swept away. Himself and wife were the only persons in the house. When the house was falling, Mrs. M. clung to her husband, and they soon found themselves borne rapidly along by the torrent. Mr. M. seized a bush, and held on, still supporting his wife, and in this situation he was struck on the head by a piece of floating timber, which for a few moments deprived him of his senses, and at this moment his wife separated from him. He was again carried farther down, when he seized another bush, and held on until his cries for assistance brought him relief. His wife perished, and was found the next morning half a mile below the village. The injury done to various descriptions of property in the village is very considerable; most of the gardens are ruined; the turnpike road and two stone bridges washed entirely away; in short, the whole village, which a few short hours before wore a cheerful and rural appearance, now presents a scene of desolation and ruin.

Mr. Webster's Speeches.—The National Intelligencer of the 21st inst. states, that the "demand for copies of Mr. Webster's speeches in what has been called the great debate in the Senate, has been unprecedented. We are just completing an edition of twenty thousand copies, which, added to former editions, will make an aggregate of very nearly forty thousand copies, that will have been printed at this office alone. There have been printed, also, at other different places throughout the United States, perhaps twenty different editions of these speeches. It is hardly too much to say, that no speech in the English language has ever been so universally diffused, or so generally read."

Steam-Boat blown up by Powder.----The Steam-boat Tigress, on the Ohio, at Rockport, 200 miles below Louisville, took fire on the cabin roof, and finding it could not be put out, she was run ashore, when from the fact of her having 300 kegs of gunpowder on board, the passengers fled, excepting one or two, who attempted to scuttle her. Not proving successful in due time, they evacuated to a man, and in two minutes she exploded, filling the air with a variety of hardware, which landed on the beach. No lives were lost; all the baggage, books and papers, are gone. She was principally loaded for Cincinnati. Total loss supposed to be from $60,000 to $80,000.

Another Steam-Boat Disaster.—It is stated in the Cincinnati American, that the steam-boat *Home* run upon the rocks at the falls of the Ohio, on the 5th inst. The boat is nearly destroyed, and the cargo greatly damaged. This is the boat that brought the intelligence of the disaster of the Caledonia, a few days previous.

Yet Another.--The Cincinnati American of the 17th inst. says:—"We understand the steam-boat Native sunk in the Ohio river, at Laughery's bar, about 30 miles below this city, on Friday night last. Her passengers arrived here on Saturday in the Hercules. It is presumed the boat will be raised, but that a great part of her cargo will be destroyed.

And yet Another.—The steam-boats Pioneer and William Penn, on Lake-Erie, ran foul of each other on Friday night, (21st May), and two men, sleeping near the wheel-house, were instantaneously killed. Another was thrown overboard, but was saved. The extent of the damage sustained by the boats is not known.—*Rochester Observer.*

Lottery Adventure.—We witnessed a strange sight on Thursday evening, within a few doors of our office. A young man had drawn a large prize in one of the lotteries, and had just received the proceeds, amounting to near eight thousand dollars. It drove him crazy on the spot. No sooner had he received the money, than his sense forsook him; and he being an utter stranger in the city, he roamed through the streets like a madman, until going into a jeweller's shop, near Fourth street, he purchased a dagger, for which he offered to give a hundred dollars. A crowd had followed him to the shop door, attracted by the singular spectacle; and then he came out, swearing vehemently, that he would kill the first man he met, a threat which his distorted senses would certainly have impelled him to execute. We left him in the charge of some humane individuals, a melancholy instance of the weakness of poor human nature.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Ohio Canals.—Sixteen columns of the Steubenville Herald are occupied with the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, Ohio, who are opposed to any further extension of canals in that state, and to the imposition of a direct tax for the purposes of internal improvement.

A letter from Washington, to the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, says, that Gen. Jackson, Mr. Eaton, secretary of war, and Mr. Barry, postmaster-general, will visit Albany during the month of June. They will thence proceed to the springs and Niagara falls, and perhaps to Green-Bay.

The New-York Evening Post cautions the public against receiving notes purporting to be on the Exchange Bank, at Poughkeepsie, as there is no such institution. The vignette is an eagle, with the words, "Exchange Bank," engraved over it. The paper is dark red.

B. B. Lansing and *W. Raymond* have been appointed deputy-marshals, to take the census of Oneida county. The census is to be taken within six months from the first of June inst.

Gen. *Root* has recently visited Washington, and is said to have received the appointment of agent to hold a treaty with the Winebago Indians, at Green-Bay.

Gov. *Tomlinson*, of Connecticut, has been appointed by the legislature of that state, a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Calvin Willey, whose term will then expire.

M. M. Noah has been renominated by the President to the Senate, as surveyor of the port of New-York. Two of the Senators who voted against him, on his first nomination, are absent from Washington.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, has been nominated by the President, to be minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Middleton, of South-Carolina, who has held that office during a period of eleven years.

MARRIED,

In Reading, Penn. on the 19th ult. by Rev. H. Norton, Mr. *Milton Brayton*, merchant, of this village, to Miss *Eleanor M'Knight*, daughter of John M'Knight, Esq. of Reading.

In Whitesboro', on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Frost, Rev. *Chauncey E. Goodrich*, of Salisbury, Herkimer co. to Miss *Margaret Tracy*, daughter of the late Wm. G. Tracy, Esq. of Whitesboro'.

DEATHS.

In this village, on Sunday last, Mr. *Peter Morrison*, aged 34.

In Hanover, Penn. on the 13th ult. Mrs. *Mary Fisher*, aged 105. She was born in Germany, in 1724, and was brought to America by her parents in her infancy.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, are now receiving a large addition to their assortment of Books and Stationary, comprising a great variety of Theological, Classical & Miscellaneous Works, a beautiful collection of Children's Books, &c. with a general assortment of Stationary; which will be sold on the lowest terms. Particulars next week.
Utica, June 1, 1830.

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

TO THE AFFLICTED.

AT the earnest solicitations of his friends in Utica, and its vicinity, the Subscriber has returned to this place. The favourable encouragement he has received during the past winter, has induced him to take a house in Bleecker street, near the market, for a year; where his Medical Apparatus will be kept, and attendance given to those who make application. It has proved most efficacious in the following complaints, viz:—Nervous and spasmodic affections generally, nervous headache, weakness of the eyes, torpid state of the optic nerves, and the inflammatory stage; pains in the side, stomach and breast; chronic inflammation, rheumatic complaints, sciatic gout, spasmodic fits, contraction of the joints, ligaments and muscles; hysteria and weakness, palsy, gravel, and rickets; diabetes, indigestion, and delirium; diseased liver or kidneys, quinsy in the throat, dyspepsia, jaundice, and obstructions generally, which are the cause of most of these complaints. The operations will restore tone to the relaxed fibres, and equalise the circulation through the system, without giving pain or shock. The mode of administering medicine is thro' the power of electrical and galvanic fluids, being medicated and applied locally, or infused thro' the system, if necessary. From want of attention to these fluids, their property and use, by ministers of health, have been very much neglected. It is a given point, that the specific property of these fluids acts as a sedative, allaying morbid activity; secondly, as a stimulant; and lastly, as a deobstruent. It is also well known that the vital functions cannot be kept up, without the influence of these fluids, in exciting the action of the stomach, promoting digestion, and keeping up an equilibrium, and thereby promoting healthy secretions and excretions. Many of the most painful and lingering disorders which embitter human life, may be so far relieved, if not cured, as to make life comfortable and pleasant. My experience of twenty years, after going through four years study, satisfies me of the want of attention to this branch of physic.—Certificates from patients cured by the Medical Apparatus, will be open for inspection.
Doct. D. BUDLONG.
Utica, May 25, 1830. 21w3

NEW GOODS.
NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

E. WILLIAMS, formerly one of the firm of BIDWELL & WILLIAMS, having taken the Store, No. 65, Genesee street, offers for sale an entire new Stock of DRY GOODS, on the lowest terms.

Also, on hand, one chest fresh Hyson TEA, very cheap. *Utica, May* 18, 1830. 20w3

WOODBRIDGE's
GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

FOR SALE, by the dozen or single, Woodbridge's School Geography, eleventh edition, with an improved Atlas, including an enlarged map of the United States, with New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, on an extended scale.

Woodbridge & Willard's Universal Geography, third edition, with modern Atlas, for the higher classes.

Willard's Ancient Atlas, upon an improved plan.

Willard's Geography for Beginners, in the style of familiar conversation, second edition, with Atlas.

By the report of the Superintendant of Schools in the state of New-York, just published, it appears that Woodbridge's School Geography has been adopted and is now in use, in 309 towns in this state. The introduction of this work is rapidly extending throughout the United States. Two editions have already been published in England. A full supply of the above popular works for sale at the publishers' prices, by
18w6 HASTINGS & TRACY,
Utica, May 4, 1830. and WM. WILLIAMS.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.
Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee street, (Green Store), are now receiving a fresh supply of GROCERIES, comprising almost every article usually kept in their line of business, which they offer at a very small advance from the New-York prices, for cash.
Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.

50 chests fresh Teas, 10 hhds. Brown Sugars,
20 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Loaf Do.
Just received, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.
Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO.

30 hhds. Molasses, 60 bbls. Mackerel,
150 qt's Codfish, 40 kegs Tobacco,
15 bbls. Shad, Now receiving, and for sale,
By PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRUIT.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a Supply of fresh FRUIT, among which are—
80 boxes Raisins, 30 drums Figs,
50 do. Lemons, 10 do. Sultana Raisins,
20 do. Oranges, 40 bales Almonds, &c. &c.
PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Hamilton College are hereby informed, agreeable to the provisions of the charter, that a special meeting of this Body will take place at the inn of M. Foot, Esq. in the village of Clinton, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the object of the meeting is highly important, viz the appointment of a Professor of Rhetoric, the attendance of the members is earnestly requested.
A. S. NORTON, Senior Trustee
residing in the town of Kirkland.
Clinton, May 12, 1830. 20

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by
April 6, 1830. [14] PARKER & HASTINGS.

SCOTT's BIBLE, AT $14.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a new supply of Scott's Bible, which they will sell, for *cash*, at $14 per set. *May* 3, 1830.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE LAMB.

REVELATIONS XIX.

I heard a voice from heaven,
A voice as of a countless multitude,
In general shout uplifted; as the sound
Of many rushing waters; like the burst,
Loud, deep, sublime, of many thunderings;
Yet sweet, harmonious: 'Twas the heavenly host,
Seraph and cherub, thrones, dominions, powers,
Angel, archangel, and redeemed saint,
In one united, lofty song of praise
And adoration, joining harp and voice!
Sun, moon, and stars, thro'out your shining paths,
Thou earth, thou sea, ye heavens, his creatures all,
Sing Alleluia! for the Lord your God,
Lord God omnipotent, forever reigns!
Rejoice! be glad! give honour to his name!
The day hath come, the long appointed day,
The marriage of the Lamb! And lo! the Bride,
In linen, fine and white, and clean, array'd,
The bright, unspotted robe of righteousness,
Hath made her ready.

Once on earth she dwelt,
A pilgrim wand'rer o'er its dreary wastes,
Seeking a distant, but far better land:
Beset with many tribulations, weak
And faint, the long and dreary way she trod,
With load of sorrow, pain, affliction, bent
Down to the ground she watered with her tears;
By sin, temptation, oft encompass'd round,
And oft well nigh o'ercome; pursu'd with hate
And malice; persecuted, driven afar,
Unpitied and forlorn, through deserts wild,
Where snares and gins beguil'd her weary feet;
Wounded and bleeding underneath the scourge
Of envy, scorn, and diabolic rage!
Yet she press'd on; the high, the glorious prize,
The crown of life eternal, by her Lord
Long promis'd to the soul that overcame,
Beam'd aye before her. Onward still she press'd,
Relying on his word whose name is Truth,
For strength to conquer, and for grace to save:
Spouse of the Lamb, who suffer'd, bled, and died,
And rose again, who now is thron'd above
In mansions heavenly for herself prepar'd:
She knew his love; and trusting in that love
That sin, and death, and hell hath overthrown,
A conqueror, yea, more than conqueror
Became! His blood her robes of sin hath cleans'd;
Her tears his hand forever wip'd away;
And now, (great consummation of his plan,
Who made, condemn'd, who pitied, pardon'd, sav'd),
She cometh home, the church redeem'd, the Bride.

For the Western Recorder.

GUILTY, OR NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Editor—I have observed that it is not the practice in all of our churches, to sing according to the sentiments contained in the psalm or hymn that is read in time of worship. I would ask, if this want of expression in the music does not render that part of divine worship nearly useless, or at least a mere empty form? You have evinced a disposition to be useful on this subject; and it might be serviceable to churches and to choirs, perhaps, if you were to suggest a few thoughts in relation to this enquiry.

Expressivo.

Remarks.—An answer to the inquiry of our unknown correspondent has in part been furnished by anticipation. See the last Recorder. But to speak still more definitely—We do not hesitate to say, that the music in many, *very* many of our churches, is little if any thing better than deliberate, solemn mockery!! If any one disputes this, then let him bring forth his strong reasons. We should like to see them. If they should be found strong enough for the purpose, our own mind—to say nothing of the feelings of others—would be greatly relieved.

It should be remembered, however, that the mockery of which we are speaking, is not confined to any particular style of music, or train of circumstances. It is found in the choral style, as well as in the congregational; and it is found where there is no style of any kind. It is always found, where the church, as a body, treat the subject with neglect. It is found where the choir plainly show that they "love the praise of men more than the praise of God." It is found where the leader is an intemperate man, a universalist, an infidel, a profligate.—Such things even as these have been seen. It is found where the singers perform wholly in an unknown tongue; where the pronunciation of words is drowned by heavy instruments; where the worshippers neither read nor hear the words; where the clergy and the church are paying their attention to something else than the singing, during the time of the performance; and lastly, when abuses are less frequent, it is found wherever the power of the sentiment contained in the words sung, takes no hold upon the feelings of the singers or the hearers.—This state of the case will generally betray itself by bad musical adaptation and performance; bad, we mean, in respect of sentiment; for though there should be little cultivation, there will still be some perceivable tokens of feeling; something, at least, like *instinctive* expression, if feeling really exists and predominates over the external details of a performance.

Now if these things are so—and that they are, we have not the smallest doubt—then the question of *guilty or not guilty*, comes home to the conscience of every church, every clergyman, every individual who is seen in the attitude of a professed worshipper. Ought not the question to be decided?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Pastors' Journal.

A BRAND PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING.

Memorial of a Revival.—J. T. R. was a member of the bar, and an infidel. For many years he had been addicted to intemperance, and its kindred vices. Before the commencement of the revival, he had by his habits brought upon himself the *mania a potu*, and while under its influence, attempted suicide. He cut his own throat, and was within a hair's breadth of destruction. He was preserved by an unseen hand, which he did not then acknowledge; for after his restoration, he *sinned yet more and more*, and was so habitually intoxicated, that his case appeared to be almost as hopeless as if he had been dead and buried. An infidel heard it said that he was about to reform, and become a Christian. He regarded it as idle talk, and as utterly incredible. "If," said he "you get J. T. R. I will open my house for a prayer meeting." He thought it was a safe promise. However, the result proved, that the grace of God could do what infidelity regarded impossible. J. T. R. was induced to attend religious meetings. The light of divine truth began to dawn upon his benighted soul. He resolved upon entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.—His mind became clear, and his *heart was opened*, as the heart of Lydia was, *to attend to the things which he heard*. He began to love the truth, and to embrace it, and to see with amazement how awfully his mind had been perverted. He availed himself of every means of religious instruction, and was particularly attentive to the meetings for inquirers, where he thought he received more satisfactory views of religion, than any where else. He soon became entirely decided, and the change was most strikingly manifest, and was indeed a matter of wonder to all who knew him. About this time he heard a discourse on the character and government of God, which was greatly blessed to him. It gave him clearer and more satisfactory views than he had ever before embraced. The object which claimed his supreme affections, and the unreserved submission of his heart, was thus *set before him*. He yielded to the claim; he made an intelligent and cordial surrender of himself, saying in the language of the text from which the discourse was preached, "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honour, and power; for thou *hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.*" Rev. iv, 11. He said he now loved God, and could rejoice in his government, and he knew *why* he did so.

Although all were constrained to acknowledge their belief that J. T. R. was a changed man, yet he was not received to the communion of the church for more than six months after his reformation. As he continued to give increasing evidence of piety, and as he expressed his full conviction that he was called to the work of the ministry, and desired to engage in that work, for the glory of God and the good of his fellow men, he was taken under the care of the Presbytery, and is now pursuing a course of theological studies.

From the New-York Spectator.

GREECE.

It is a very long time since we have heard from our friend Dr. Howe. When we last heard directly *of* him, he was dangerously ill at Smyrna. The following letter, later in date than any we have seen, has been published in some of the eastern papers. We anticipate much pleasure from learning the details and the result of the Doctor's experiment with the colony he has established on a portion of the government lands in Greece:—

To the Ladies' Greek Committee of the United States.

Ladies—I address you for the last time, with very different feelings from those which prompted me on former occasions.

Greece is no longer in a state to demand charity as one nation from another. She owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the christian world, for its generous succours in her hours of peril and agony; but to none more than the females of America. Nor do I believe there is on the page of history a nobler or more disinterested act of charity, than theirs to Greece. It is an honour to our country, to your sex, and to human nature; and every one who was employed in it, deserves her share of that honour; from the affluent city lady to the poorest serving girl, whose means were smaller, but whose motives were as pure.

Other agents have distributed many garments. I myself have given out about 50,000 pieces to women and children. It would be easy for me to procure hundreds of thanks to you from females in Greece; but it seems to me superfluous and a little too like show. Most of the poor creatures who have received the garments cannot read or write, and it would never enter into their simple minds to get up a letter; but I have read their thanks in their gushing eyes; heard their blessings on Americans, and heaven has recorded their prayers for their benefactors. Go where you will in Greece, you see the blue checked gowns and cotton frocks made by you. Ask the poor widow where she got her gown, and she will answer, "The Americans gave it me." Demand of any man, woman, or child in Greece, what nation has been the kindest and most charitable to their country in the bitter hour of trial, and the answer ever is, "America."

I have the honour to be, ladies,
Respectfully your's,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.
Isthmus of Corinth, Feb. 6, 1830.

ADMONITION.

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study; examine what new ideas you have gained, and what advances you have made in any part of knowledge, and let no day, if possible, pass away without some intellectual gain. It was a sacred rule among the Pythagorians, that they should every evening turn thrice over the actions and affairs of the day, and examine what their conduct had been, what they had done, and what they had neglected—assured that by this method they would make a rapid progress in the path of knowledge and virtue.

To be willing to live in obedience to God's holy will, is as true an act of grace, as to be willing to die when he calls, especially when life is labour and sorrow. But when it is labour and joy, service to his name and some measure of success and comfort in serving him; when it is to stop a gap, and stem a tide, it is to be rejoiced in; it is heaven upon earth. Nay, one would think, by the psalmist's oft-repeated plea, Psalm vi, lxxxviii, cxv, cxviii, that it were better than to be in heaven itself; and can that be?—*Philip Henry.*

"In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my soul." Carnal men seek their relief under trouble from carnal things. Some try what relief the rules of philosophy can yield them, supposing a neat sentence of Seneca may be as good a remedy as a text of David or Paul; but, alas, it will not do; submission from fatal necessity will never ease the afflicted mind, as christian resignation will do. It is not the eradicating, but regulating of the affections, that composes a burdened and distracted soul. One word of God will signify more to our peace, than all the famed and admired precepts of men.—*Flavel.*

It is characteristic of the Roman dignity and sobriety, that in the Latin, *to favour the tongue*, (favere linguæ), means to *be silent.* We say, hold your tongue! as if it were an injunction that could not be carried into effect but by manual force, or the pincers of a fore-finger and thumb! And verily—I blush to say it—it is not women and Frenchmen only that would rather have their tongues bitten than bitted, and feel their souls in a strait waistcoat, when they are obliged to remain silent.—*Leighton.*

The Roman calendar is about to be enriched with a new saint. John Ledyard, the founder of the order of regular priests of the mother of God, is to be canonised.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel. Either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.—*Lacon.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

BIG BONE LICK.

Silliman's Journal of Science gives an account of this wonderful spot in Kentucky, situated about twenty miles from Cincinnati, and two from the Ohio river. In a number of places, the earth is very soft to a great depth, and for several rods in extent, caused by salt springs; and the hard ground in the vicinity is destitute of vegetation, owing to the salt with which it is impregnated. Vast herds of animals formerly frequented these places, (to *lick* the saltish earth), and when the country was first settled, their trails or paths extended from the lick for miles in several directions. Vast numbers perished in the quagmire, and it is probable that many were destroyed in battles between those of the same or of different species. Here are now found immensé quantities of the bones of the mastadon, (or mammoth), elephant, buffalo, elk, and of other animals now unknown. The bones are generally under ground, and lie in an extensive layer from three to eleven feet below the surface, and in the dry and solid earth. These bones must have been buried under the earth by some great inundation, which occurred perhaps thousands of years ago. They are in a state of entire preservation, and many are completely petrified, or changed to stone.—Only a small part of the ground containing bones has been dug over, and enormous bones will continue to be found here for centuries to come. Thirty-two of the grinder teeth of the mastadon and elephant, were found in a space six feet square, at the depth of three feet; one of the teeth weighed fourteen pounds.

We learn from the Encyclopedia and other works, that remains of animals, reptiles, birds, &c. are found imbedded in rocks, in alluvial soils, and in caves, in Europe, Asia, and America. Bones of the rhinoceros, elephant, hyena, and other quadrupeds, which are now confined to warm countries, are found in the cold regions of the north; and the remains of about fifty species of land quadrupeds have been discovered, which were different from any living species now known to exist on the globe. These fifty species, some of which are of a huge size, have been examined by the celebrated naturalist Cuvier, and he believes that they are extinct. It was objected to his conclusions, that the present existing races might be varieties of the fossil ones, having changed their forms, &c. in a long series of ages, in consequence of alterations in the climate and other circumstances; but Cuvier fully proved that no such modifications had taken place; that the ancient species did not differ in any of the essential parts, from the modern ones. He examined the ancient paintings and sculptures of animals from Egypt, which are the oldest in existence, as well as the mummied specimens from the same country, such as the cat, dog, ibis, monkey, crocodile, bull, &c. and could not find the slightest difference between those that existed 3000 years ago, and the corresponding animals of the present day.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

This building extends from Market to Ann street, Boston, and is four stories high. A large portion of it is filled with agricultural implements, trees, shrubs, seeds, &c. It is well patronised by farmers and others, and is a museum for the curious. The proprietor of the implements, &c. is J. R. Newell; and of the trees, seeds, &c. J. B. Russell, who publishes the New-England Farmer in the same building.—*ib.*

Mr. Charles de Maerfy, a Hungarian, has perfected his apparatus, by the aid of which the most rapid rivers can be crossed on foot. M. Maerfy crossed the Danube, in March, 1828, in presence of a number of spectators. Provided with a pair of boots of tin, to the legs of which, at the opening, were attached flat pieces of discs, he crossed the river obliquely, a distance of about one thousand yards.

The diameter of the city of Moscow, from southeast to northwest, is nine miles, and its circumference about twenty-five. Most of the buildings are of brick. Before the fire, they amounted to 9158, of which 5341 were consumed. Since that day of horror, 8027 have been built.

An analysis was lately made at the London University, of some water brought from the Dead sea, which gave of mineral contents, omitting decimals, nine, five, and three parts, respectively, of the chlorides of sodium, magnesia, and lime, with one part of sulphate of lime.

A small sharp piece of steel having snapped into the eye of a jeweller in Providence, the physicians were averse to operate on it, considering the delicate nature of the eye. Another jeweller drew it out with a magnet.

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, it is said, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

Amongst the many innovations introduced in this age of mechanism, we have sails made use of to propel machines on land, and wheels to expedite travelling on water.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$107 50a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	117 50a	—— hemlock	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a9 00	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 75a4 87	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	4 87a5 00	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 00a3 12	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	95a1 00	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 04a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	57a60	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	50a51	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	36a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary to the Store of Mr. Oren Clark, on Whitesboro street, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints* of *children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. Williams & Co. and Warner & Harvey, Druggists, Genesee street.

August 25, 1829. 34

Dr. Sterry's HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensatory, Whitesboro' street. *July* 28, 1829. 30

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE. 93

REVISED STATUTES.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received, Notes on the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as originally published in the Ontario Messenger, pointing out the principal alterations made by them in the common and statute law. *Utica, April* 27, 1830.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— Utica, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, in the store of Mr. Oren Clark, on Whitesboro' street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy. Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

Sir—I consider it the duty of every man to give publicity to any thing, coming immediately under his observation, that may tend to the benefit of the human family. I therefore give the following statement, in good faith, and from the conviction that it will prove serviceable to many:—

Abraham Vanderpool has been employed in my stone ware factory several months; during which time he had one of the most inveterate and offensive ulcerated sore legs that ever came within my notice; and, in fact, the fetor arising from it was such as drove each man successively from my employ, almost as soon as engaged. He was directed to commence using Dr. Marshall's Ambrosion. A few bottles of this article removed the offensive smell, *healed the part entirely*, and improved his health in a very high degree. The effect of this medicine was truly astonishing. I shall only add, that this man had been in the hospital at Philadelphia for several months, and left it uncured; and has since had considerable but ineffectual medical aid.

Utica, Dec. 31, 1829. AMOS GAY.

New-Hartford, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.
To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1820.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficul operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.
To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. John Williams, Messrs. Storrs & Co. Dr. J. B. Marchisi, and Messrs. Hitchcock & Swan, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, No. 93, Genesee street, Utica.
August 25, 1829. 34

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

HITCHCOCK's NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK, *KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.*

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy.

Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.
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ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, until it strikes the bank of Fish creek, so as to contain forty-two acres and an half of land; then down the bank of said creek to the place of beginning, being part of lot number twenty of the unappropriated lands, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1809, on the east side of Fish creek: And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the United States hotel, kept by A. Shepard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated December 17th, 1829.
51m6 Z. P. MAINE, *Assignee.*

DEFAULT being made in paying monies due on a mortgage, executed November 17th, A. D. 1826, by Zacharias Weaver, of Vernon, Oneida county, to Asa Willard, and recorded at the clerk's office of Oneida county, in book L. of mortgages, pages 44, 45, and 46, of premises situated in Vernon aforesaid, being part of lot number twenty seven in the late Oneida purchase; bounded southerly by lands of the Oneida Indians, westerly by the land of Reuben King, northerly by the lands of Briggs Jewett, easterly by lands belonging to the heirs of Andrew Langdon; containing forty-eight acres, be the same more or less; subject to a mortgage to the people of the state of New-York, executed by Daniel Freeman: Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case made and provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Shelburne Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the tenth day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. The sum due on said mortgage will be $251.88, the twenty-fifth day of May instant.—Dated May 19, 1830. ASA WILLARD, *Assignee.*

E. Allen, *Att'y.* 21

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.